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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/768,301	01/30/2004	Carlo Bernard	DN2004032	6333
27280	7590	05/16/2006	EXAMINER	
THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT 823 1144 EAST MARKET STREET AKRON, OH 44316-0001			FISCHER, JUSTIN R	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1733	

DATE MAILED: 05/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/768,301	BERNARD ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Justin R. Fischer	1733

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 May 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 39-55 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 39-55 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on May 5, 2006 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 39, 40, 42-52, 54, and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bonko (US 5,337,814, of record) and in view of Dunnom (US 3,738,948, of record), Lee (US 3,660,340, of record), Boon (US 4,356,219, of record), Toyoda (US 4,963,613, of record), and Watanabe (WO 01/14461, of record), and optionally in view of Bonko (US 6,062,282, of record).

As best depicted in Figures 2 and 4, Bonko '814 discloses an agricultural tire having a plurality of lugs 18A, 18B, wherein said lugs have dimensions (length, width, and height) that satisfy the broad ranges of the claimed invention (Abstract, Column 4, Lines 38-40, Column 5, Lines 5-20, Column 6, Lines 45-51 and Lines 63+, and Column

9, Lines 30-40). The reference further teaches that the tire contains conventional tire components, include carcass plies and belt plies (Column 6, Lines 5-15). While the reference fails to expressly teach that these components are formed of textile reinforcing elements, it is extremely well known in the tire industry to use textile reinforcing elements in a wide variety of components (in a wide variety of tires), including the carcass and belt. Bonko '282 is optionally applied to expressly evidence the common use of textile reinforcing elements, such as polyester and nylon, in an agricultural tire construction (Column 6, Lines 4-10). As to the topping or coating rubber composition, Bonko '814 is completely silent as the specific makeup of said rubber. Dunnom, on the other hand, teaches a specific rubber composition for the manufacture of a wide variety of fiber-reinforced composites, including carcass plies of vehicle tires (Column 4, Lines 10-15). In this instance, the composition of Dunnom is described as specifically providing improved adhesion between said rubber and polyester (Column 1, Lines 40-43). Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to use the composition of Dunnom in the polyester-reinforced carcass and/or belt of Bonko '814, it being noted that the composition of Dunnom is generic to improving adhesion between rubber and fiber reinforcing elements (e.g. polyester) in vehicle tires.

As to the composition, Dunnom suggests a composition that comprises (a) at least one of styrene-butadiene, polybutadiene, polyisoprene (synthetic or natural), (b) 0.5 to 2 phr of accelerator, preferably benzothiazoles, (c) 20-200 phr of a filler, such as carbon black and/or silica, and (d) 0.5 to 3 phr of sulfur (Column 1, Lines 50-60 and

Column 3, Lines 10-50). Regarding (a), absent any conclusive showing of unexpected results, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to form a composition that satisfied the broad ranges of the claimed invention. Thus, the composition of Dunnom is only devoid of the claimed resin. However, Dunnom clearly teaches that "other conventional rubber chemicals" can be employed (Column 3, Lines 30-40). In this instance, it is extremely well known in the tire industry to include tackifiers, such as aliphatic and/or aromatic hydrocarbons, in tire compositions in order to provide improved "tack" between adjacent rubber compositions, as shown for example by Lee (Column 1, Lines 35-50 and Column 2, Lines 9-45). It is emphasized that Lee specifically describes the use of such well known tackifiers in tire compositions formed of synthetic rubbers that are analogous to those of Bonko '814, such as styrene butadiene rubber and/or polybutadiene rubber (Column 7, Lines 50-60). Lastly, the claimed amounts are consistent with the loadings commonly used for conventional rubber additives.

As to the inclusion of a polyepoxide emulsion and an RFL emulsion, it is extremely well known to treat synthetic fiber reinforcing elements, such as polyester, in order to improve adhesion between said reinforcing elements and the surrounding rubber. In particular, Boon discloses such a method in which a cord, particularly polyester, is initially treated with an aqueous emulsion comprising a polyepoxide (aqueous emulsion of epoxy) and subsequently treated with an RFL coating (Column 1, Lines 45-55 and Column 3, Lines 60+). In this instance, Boon teaches that such a method provides a high degree of adhesion between the polyester reinforcing element

and the surrounding rubber. It is further noted that this benefit is consistent with the benefits of using the claimed topping/coating rubber, as detailed above. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to practice the "treatment" method of Boon in the tire of Bonko to achieve the above noted benefits.

In regards to the RFL coating, such a coating is extremely well known in a wide variety of industries. Boon suggests that it (RFL or resorcinol-formaldehyde latex) is commonly included as part of an aqueous latex, usually a butadiene/styrene/vinylpyridine terpolymer (Column 1, Lines 25-35). While the reference fails to expressly state that the rubber latex is formed as a combination of said butadiene/styrene/vinylpyridine terpolymer and the claimed copolymer, it is extremely well known to form the rubber latex as a combination of these materials, as shown for example by Toyoda (Column 1, Lines 35-38). Absent any conclusive showing of unexpected results, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to form the rubber latex in accordance to the limitations of the claimed invention. It is additionally noted that the relevant language is directed to the method of forming the polyester cord and thus does not further define the claimed tire article/structure. In particular, there is no evidence of record that the claimed method results in a materially different product. Boon does suggest the application of polyepoxide and RFL after forming the cord and applicant has only compared the inventive concept with cords having polyepoxide and RFL applied prior to forming a cord (Table 7).

With respect to the inclusion of a blocked isocyanate, said isocyanate represents an extremely well known and conventionally used additive in RFL coatings, as shown for example by Watanabe (Page 10, Lines 25-27). The reference expressly teaches that such an additive contributes to enhanced adhesive performance. Thus, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to include a blocked isocyanate in the RFL coating of Boon.

Regarding claim 40, Lee evidences the common use of aliphatic and/or aromatic hydrocarbon resins in tire rubber compositions to provide improved tack.

With respect to claims 42-44, Bonko '814 suggests the use of a variety of benzothiazoles (Column 3, Lines 10-20), it being recognized that such additives are extremely well known in the tire industry.

Regarding claims 45-51, said claims are product by process claims and the patentability of such a product does not depend on its method of production. In this instance, applicant has not established that the claimed process steps result in a materially different product (e.g. that they impart distinctive structural characteristics to the final product).

As to claim 52, as noted above, it is well known to form the carcass and/or belt with polyester reinforcing elements. Bonko '282 has been optionally applied to expressly evidence the use of polyester reinforcing elements in agricultural tires.

With respect to claim 54, Dunnom describes the composition as having carbon black and silica at a total filler loading between 20 and 200 phr, wherein the silica loading is at least 10 phr (Column 4, Lines 1-4).

Regarding claim 55, the composition of Dunnom further includes resorcinol (methylene acceptor) and a methylene donor (Column 2, Lines 25-32).

4. Claim 41 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bonko '814, Dunnom, Lee, and Bonko '282 as applied in claim 39 above and further in view of Barton (US 3,554,857). As noted above, Dunnom substantially teaches the claimed coating or topping rubber composition for a polyester reinforced tire component. In this instance, Dunnom suggests that conventional accelerators, such as benzothiazoles and sulfenamides, are included in said composition. However, Barton teaches that the use of such accelerators, particularly sulfenamides, results in a degradation of the polyester reinforcing element (Column 1, Lines 25-50). In this instance, Barton teaches the use of zinc phosphorodithioate as the accelerator in polyester reinforced composites in order to overcome the above noted deficiencies of conventional accelerators (Column 1, Lines 59+). As such, it is evident that one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to use the claimed accelerator in the composition of Dunnom. It is emphasized that Dunnom is generic to the use of conventional accelerators- absent any conclusive showing of unexpected results, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have readily appreciated the claimed composition.

5. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bonko '814, Dunnom, Lee, and Bonko '282 as applied in claim 39 above and further in view of Schwarze (US 3,842,111). As noted above, Dunnom substantially teaches the claimed coating or topping rubber composition for a polyester reinforced tire component. In this

instance, Dunnom suggests, in addition to the specifically outlined components, that "other conventional rubber chemicals" can be added. It is well known in the tire industry to include a wide variety of additives in tire rubber compositions, including adhesion promoters. Schwarze provides one example in which the claimed silane-coupling agent is expressly disclosed (in a silica-containing rubber composition) as providing improved processing and adhesion (Column 1, Lines 35-70 and Column 2, Lines 25-40). It is emphasized that such an additive is extensively used in combination with silica-containing rubber compositions in order to obtain the above noted benefits. Thus, absent any conclusive showing of unexpected results, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to include such an additive in the silica-containing rubber composition of Dunnom.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 39-55 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of copending Application No. 10/609,165 in view of Bonko '814, Dunnom, and Lee. Claim 1 of US '165 generally teaches a pneumatic tire construction in which polyester cords (e.g. carcass and/or belt) are treated with an aqueous emulsion of polyepoxide and an aqueous RFL emulsion. While the claim fails to identify a specific type of tire, one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have found it obvious to use such a treatment in all tire constructions in which adhesion is desired between polyester reinforcing elements and rubber. One example of such a tire is the agricultural tire of Bonko '814. In this instance, it would have been obvious to form the tire in US '165 in accordance to the dimensions/structure of Bonko '814. As to the specific topping/coating rubber, claim 1 of the application of Bonko '814 is completely silent to the specific makeup of said rubber. Dunnom, however, teaches the use of the claimed rubber composition for the manufacture of a wide variety of fiber-reinforced composites, including carcass plies of vehicle tires (Column 4, Lines 10-15). In this instance, the composition of Dunnom is described as specifically providing improved adhesion between said rubber and polyester (Column 1, Lines 40-43) and it is well known to include a wide variety of conventional additives, such as tackifiers, as shown for example by Lee.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Conclusion

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **Justin R. Fischer** whose telephone number is (571) 272-1215. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30-4:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Crispino can be reached on (571) 272-1226. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Justin Fischer

May 12, 2006